

## Life Lessons and Literary Works

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**Abstract:** Each nation has its own way of thinking, worldview, cultural and spiritual concepts related to the development of medicine, life experience and traditions. The subject of illness is common in modern literature as a metaphor for mental disorders in the body or as a symbol of social ills. This article discusses the presentation and analysis of diseases in English and Uzbek literature based on the life lessons of writers, in particular, the creation of disease-related plots of writers such as U. Hoshimov, A. Kahhor, E.A. Poe, O'Henry.

**Keywords:** novel, psychological, character, creativity, character, socio-spiritual, mental illness.

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### Introduction

Literature is an inexhaustible treasure. Its use and acquisition of its riches is a high virtue. In world linguistics, anthropological, conceptual, ethno social aspects are given great importance in the formation of medical lexicon, spiritual groups, functional aspects, national-mental features, field terminology, the role of medical euphemisms in language and speech. At the same time, the role of lexical units representing disease names in different systematic languages, the basis of their origin, historical and modern layers, linguoculturological aspects of oral and written speech, identification of similarities and differences in them are among the urgent tasks.

### Materials

Each nation has its own way of thinking, worldview, cultural and spiritual concepts related to the development of medicine, life experience and traditions. The subject of illness is common in modern literature as a metaphor for mental disorders in the body or as a symbol of social ills. Although the allegorical existence of the disease was observed by ancient Greek playwrights and used by medieval writers, the subject was covered more broadly by the Romantics and their followers. Over the past 40 years, the field of literature and medicine has been steadily growing and gaining its place as an important component of the humanitarian field in medicine and health. The intersection of literature and medicine demonstrates the importance of our views on health, disease, and care issues, especially information about diagnosis, treatment, treatment, physician-patient relationships, and human health and disease.

### Methods

XIX century literary movements were Realism and Naturalism. The Industrial Revolution was started by the invention of the steam machine (coal, railways, and factories). All this happened in the cities: the increase of the population led to misery and social problems such as alcoholism, tuberculosis, prostitution... There was a shift from a belief in progress to an increasing pessimism.

When we study the subject of disease in the works of writers, the history of its creation, we can see that most writers are taken from their own lives, in particular, if we analyze the story of the American writer O'Henry "The Last Leaf" , pneumonia in which he may have inspired from the death of his wife who died of pneumonia in 1897. If we pay attention to the date of publication, the story was written in 1907, it can be said that the story was written under the influence of the loss of a loved one due to this deadly disease, but the writer did not want to "kill" his heroes,

because the main idea of the story is not to despair., the struggle for life, human dignity and great friendship. "The Last Leaf" is the story of a poor young woman, Johns, who is seriously ill with pneumonia. According to him, if the ivy on the wall in front of the window loses all its leaves, it will also die. But his neighbor, the artist Berman, draws a leaf on the wall and deceives him. The protagonist, the doctor, advises that in addition to medical treatment, the patient should be given hope and love for life, which will lead to the creation of a great work of art by his friend and an artist who has not succeeded in art.

*Toward winter a cold stranger entered Greenwich Village. No one could see him. He walked around touching one person here and another there with his icy fingers. He was a bad sickness. Doctors called him Pneumonia. On the east side of the city he hurried, touching many people; but in the narrow streets of Greenwich Village he did not move so quickly. Mr. Pneumonia was not a nice old gentleman. A nice old gentleman would not hurt a weak little woman from California. But Mr. Pneumonia touched Johns with his cold fingers. She lay on her bed almost without moving, and she looked through the window at the wall of the house next to hers.*

However, the negative image of the work, "Mr. Pneumonia", realizes its evil and kills the artist. The story depicts the name of the disease, that is, a negative image as an evil force that harms everyone in its path and kills them, but stronger feelings of friendship and hope prevail. . While writing this story, the author describes the disease firstly because he worked in the medical field and examined and treated such patients, and secondly because the person close to him struggled with the disease for several years.

Despite his popularity, O. Henry's last years were marked by poor health, a hopeless financial struggle, and alcoholism.

Another American writer, Edgar Allan Poe, often referred to the subject of illness and reflected it in the stories of his protagonists suffering from various ailments. Edgar Allan Poe's works are known for their dark themes, violence, and psychologically unstable characters, because when we studied his biography, his mother and wife died of tuberculosis, and he himself had not recovered from alcoholism for several years, as a result of which he was found unconscious on the street at the end of his life and hospitalized, a few days later he mysteriously died at the age of 40.

But unlike O Henry, the writer ends his characters, the female characters, with death. This can be seen in several of his stories, most notably Berenice, The Black Cat, and The Fall of the House of Ushers.

the deaths of female protagonists can be seen in their stories. Metzengerstein includes a line in its first few editions about the death of a mother as a result of a congenital disease. The narrator says, "This is the way I prayed to go. I wish all my loved ones would perish from that terrible disease." Poe was still a child when his mother, Eliza Poe, died of pneumonia. His wife, Virginia, also contracted tuberculosis and died in 1847. After her death, Poe changed his personal view of sick imaginary heroes, idealizing sick women dreaming of death.

## Results

Images of the disease are also widely covered in Uzbek literature. This can be seen in the works of Utkir Hoshimov, because the story "World Affairs" is an autobiographical work, in which the writer writes his own past and tolerance is the expression of the suffering of the family, community, people, nation and people. his illnesses were reflected in his works

*Bolaligimda ko'p kasal bo'lardim: qizamiq, ko'kyo'tal, bezgak... Shuning uchun oshxonadagi mixda ko'k qarg'aning patidan tortib, gultojixo'rozgacha ilig'lik turardi... Ayniqsa, tomoq og'rig'i yomon qiyinaydi. Oyog'im zaxga tegishi bilan to mog'im og'rishga tushadi. Oyoq bilan tomoqning nima aloqasi borligini haliyam tushunolmayman.*

*When I was a child, I used to get a lot of diseases: measles, whooping cough, malaria ... That's why the nails in the kitchen were warm, from the feathers of a blue crow to a rooster ... The sore*

*throat was especially bad. My throat hurts when I touch it. I still can't understand what the foot and the throat have to do with each other.*

In the story "Carpet socks", the mother is ready to do anything, even give her life to save her baby from the danger of disease. The mother hurriedly picked up her child, who had a bad cold, and said, "Wow, what am I going to do now? Alas, my child will die! " sighing, the doctor runs to Haji old woman's house. When the boy was a little relieved, it became clear that he was endangering his health by freezing his feet. The author not only describes the history of the disease, its causes and factors, but also the events associated with the disease:

*Uning oyog 'i kasal. Salqin tushishi bilan shishib ketadi, og 'riydi. Qo 'ni-qo 'shnilarahvol so 'rasa, ularniyam, o 'ziniyam yupatadi. Ha, endi keksalikda, o 'rgilay. Lekin onamning oyoq og 'rig 'i faqat keksalikdan emas. Buni boshqalar bilmasa ham, men bilaman. Yaxshi bilaman..... Endi nima qilasiz? Qarg 'aning miyasini chaqib surmasangiz, cho 'loq bo 'lib qolasiz.*

*Her leg is sick. It swells and hurts when it gets cold. If neighbors ask how is her health, she comforts them and herself. "Yes, I'm old now". But my mother's leg pain is not just from old age. Even if others don't know it, I know it. I know... .*

*What do you do now? If you don't rub the crow's brain, you'll be crippled.*

The course of events in the story, their content, the power of influence does not end there. Unable to find a way out for her dying child, the mother, on the advice of an old woman next door, takes her son, who suffers from a sore throat, to the streets in the cold of winter.

*Yo 'q. Habiba buvi zotiljam bo 'p qopti. O 'tini yo 'qmish. Ko 'mir oborib beramiz. Bultur o 'zimizning o 'tinimiz qolmaganida qanaqa ahvolga tushganimiz esimdan chiqqanmas. Shuning uchun bo 'lsa kerak, bu yil dadam ko 'mirni yaxshilab g 'amlab qo 'ygan edi.*

*No. Habiba's grandmother was devastated. There is no firewood. We bring coal. I don't remember how we felt last year when we didn't have enough firewood. Probably because of this, my father had stockpiled coal this year.*

These examples in World Affairs, the impossibility, the lack of hope for help, make the reader grieve with the protagonist and his family, and grieve over the loss of the human child.

*O 'zimga emas, mana bu bolaga olyapman. Eski chophonli kishi uftortdi.*

*Rangini qarang, bola bechorani! Kasaldan yangi turgan: sil!*

*Oyim ham, men ham bolaga tikilib qoldik. Hali do 'ppisiga qarabman-u, o 'ziga qaramagan ekanman. Bola chindan ham rangsiz, katta-katta ko 'zlari odamga ma 'yus-ma 'yus boqardi.*

*Not for myself, but for this child. The man in the old coat sighed.*

*Look at his face, poor boy! Recently he has been ill: tuberculosis!*

*Both my mother and I stared at the child. I was still looking at his cap- duppi, but I wasn't looking at himself. The boy was really pale, his big eyes were staring at the man in despair.*

## **Discussion**

Apparently, the story of life is exaggerated in the story. The writer did not change the fact in vain, he did not intentionally sharpen it, he wanted to make the change in the event more complete and effective, based on the logic of life, the laws of art, the essence of the truth of life. He was able to show the tragic fate of a poor, short-handed, poor family who lived in a world of ignorance.

Like many others, I was confused in "writing" until I realized that my own experiences and personal impressions were the most valuable material for a literary work. When I found out, the people I saw as a child, the events that took place in my youth, looked different to me. Wine, like tin in the deep cellars, rests in the memory of the past; What one sees in one's youth is as clear and strong as the wine of many years.

This is the basis of many stories and episodes in my great works that I have seen and experienced in the past, writes Abdullah Qahhor, a great representative of Uzbek literature and storyteller. He recalls: "Simply put, I've used the same thing several times in real life. I met the woman depicted in my story, A Thousand and One Souls. The story "A Thousand and One Souls" was written in 1956. The protagonists are: a small man, dressed in a very large blue robe, Mirrahimov, who said, "This woman's soul is not one, but a thousand and one." Mastura's husband Akromjon, Hoji aka.

"I saw him in the hospital," he said. She was Jurahon, the daughter of the famous Uzbek woman Turakhon aya. She suffered for ten years and eventually died. In the story, Jurahon recovers. I may have been wrong in the story, but I did the right thing in the story: in the story, this woman received an "award" for her unparalleled courage, love of life, endurance of suffering skillfully used allegory.

In the story of the "Patient" the fate of a woman who died of severe pain and helplessness, the condition of Sotiboldi, who is completely helpless, and financially poor, and their a four-year-old daughter 's condition is described. And a mother cares about her child no matter what. The epigraph to this story is "Heaven is far, the earth is hard."<sup>1</sup>

A similar incident in the short story of the "Patient" took place in the life of the writer, when the writer was very young, about 5 years old. Suddenly in the evening when his mother gave birth ,his father didn't know what to do, at that times there were not qualified doctors and in these kind of situation an old woman from the neighborhood was called. She didn't have to be an experienced grandmother, but she should be old enough. The old woman who came instead of experienced doctor, asked to wake up the sleeping innocent and pure child and pray for her mother, because there were a view that the praying of innocent child would be accepted. The plot is different in the short story. One woman was in great pain and laid for a long time. A poor husband was unable to get him to the doctor, and he called the low-paid mullah, and in the end he is forced to follow the advice of the old woman next door, "The prayers of an innocent child in the morning will be answered." He woke up his four-year-old daughter every morning and taught her prayers. The sick woman became worse and died one morning. The little girl woke up when her husband took her away from the bed and laid her on the other side, but without opening her eyes, she prayed as usual: "God bless my mum, give her health ..."

"For me, the "Patient" is inextricably linked to those childhood impressions. I say this not only because it "contains" impressions, but also because it is based on those impressions. When I rewrote the fact, I never thought that I was working against the reality of life. On the contrary, I did the right thing by portraying life in this way" writes he.<sup>2</sup>

## Conclusion

In conclusion, when studying the lives of writers, we can see that their way of life, their experiences motivated them to write works, and that these works attracted the attention of readers with their charm and vitality.

## Literature

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<sup>1</sup> <https://ilmlar.uz/abdulla-qahhor-hikoyalari-haqida-abdulla-qahhor-ijodi/>

<sup>2</sup> [ziyouz.com/kutubxonasi/](http://ziyouz.com/kutubxonasi/) АБДУЛЛА ҚАҲХОР. ҲАЁТ ҲОДИСАСИДАН БАДИЙ ТЎҚИМАГА (1965)

